



Montana Department of
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Richard H. Opper, Director

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April 19, 2011

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Jeffrey Charles & Kristin Fell, 57372 Biggerstaff LN, Charlo, MT 59824-9206

Ladies and Gentlemen:

To comply with the Administrative Rules of Montana, 17.4.607(2) and 17.4.609(2), the Department of Environmental Quality (Department), prepared the enclosed Environmental Assessment (EA). The attached EA is for the land application of septage and portable toilet/vault toilet type wastes, and graywater in Lake County, Montana. Land application would occur at this site on an as-needed basis.

The purpose of the EA is to inform all interested governmental agencies, public groups, and individuals of the action and to determine whether or not the action may have a significant effect on human health and the environment. The Department will not make a licensing decision until at least thirty (30) days after publication of the EA. A copy of this EA may be viewed on the Department's website at <http://deq.mt.gov/ea/SepticPumpers.mcp>.

If you wish to comment on this proposed action within the 30 day period, please do so in writing by mailing your comments to the Waste and Underground Tank Management Bureau, Solid Waste Program, P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901, or by E-mail to mailbox wutbcomments@mt.gov.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at the Permitting and Compliance Division, Waste and Underground Tank Management Bureau, Solid Waste Section, (406) 444-1434 or e-mail renhill@mt.gov.

Sincerely,

Renai Hill
Environmental Science Specialist
Waste & Underground Tank Management Bureau

Enclosure: EA – Anytime Septic and Porta Potty
File: Lake County/Anytime Septic and Porta Potty/S-983

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Permitting and Compliance Division
Waste and Underground Tank Management Bureau
Solid Waste Management Section
Metcalf Building
PO Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT – SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS:

Mr. James Vaughan (applicant) of Any Time Septic & Porta-Potty, has submitted an application for the land application of septage, portable toilet/vault toilet type waste, and graywater in Lake County. This Environmental Assessment (EA) will document environmental issues related to the land application of septage, portable toilet/vault toilet type waste, and graywater. The applicant proposes to land apply septage and portable toilet/vault toilet type waste, and graywater on the James Vaughan property in Lake County. The proposed land application site is south of Highway 212 at mile-marker 8 and west of Biggerstaff Road on a parcel currently used as a pasture. Specifically, the site is located in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 25, T19N, R21W, Lake County, Montana (Figure 1). The James Vaughan property has 5 acres available for land application, however, at this time a ditch runs down the middle of the proposed application area and, with setbacks in place only, 1.6 acres are available for use at this time. Mr. Vaughan is working to have a sleeve installed in the ditch and once this has been accomplished the full 5 acres will be available. The ditch will be filled with soil level with the surrounding grade to allow a disc to run over the area without causing damage to the sealed pipe. The applicant will divide the acreage into two equal parts and rotate fields annually. Land application will occur at this site on an as-needed basis. Pumpings will be collected from individual and commercial customers. The pumpings will be alkali-stabilized and then applied to the land using a dispersive mechanism, and then incorporated into the soil using a disc or harrow within 6 hours of application.

Alkali-stabilization requires the addition of alkali material (lime) to the waste before land application so that the pH is raised to and remains at 12 or higher for a period of at least 30 minutes. The alkali-stabilization process reduces the levels of pathogenic organisms by effectively destroying bacteria in the waste and preventing re-colonization. Alkali-stabilization also lowers the potential for putrefaction and thereby reduces the odors associated with such wastes. The pH of the waste will be monitored by the applicant before land application to ensure compliance with the requirement for stabilization. In addition, the applicant is required to maintain records of these pH measurements to verify compliance and submit these records to the Department on a semi-annual basis.

Benefits and Purpose of Project:

The land application of domestic septage is an economical and environmentally sound practice in most areas in Montana and is a viable alternative to treatment at a wastewater treatment facility. A properly managed land application program can benefit from the reuse of the organic matter and nutrients in the waste without adversely affecting public health. The land application of domestic septage is considered the beneficial use of a waste product when the material is applied in accordance with the laws and rules

governing land application. The increase in organic matter will also increase the soil moisture retention and improve the soil structure.

Site Geography:

The proposed land application site lies at the corner of Hwy 212 at mile-marker 8 and Biggerstaff Road. No rivers, creeks, or ponds are located within the proposed 1.6 acre land application site. The proposed site is located approximately 200 feet from the Post Canal. The proposed site has a slope ranging from 0 to 3%. (See Figure 2).

Figure 1 – Site Overview



Proposed Land Application Site

Setback Requirements:

The Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) establishes minimum setback criteria for land application as follows:

ARM Reference	Site Setback - Disposal Restrictions
17.50.809(1)	Pumpings may not be applied to land within 500 feet of any occupied or inhabitable building.
17.50.809(2)	Pumpings may not be applied to land within 150 feet of any state surface water, including ephemeral or intermittent drainages and wetlands.
17.50.809(3)	Pumpings may not be applied to land within 100 feet of any state, federal, county, or city-maintained highway or road.
17.50.809(4)	Pumpings may not be applied to land within 100 feet of a drinking water supply source.
17.50.809(6)	Pumpings may not be applied to land with slopes greater than 6%.
17.50.809(8)	Pumpings may not be applied to land where seasonally high ground water is 6 ft or less below ground surface.
17.50.809(10)	All non-putrescible litter must be removed from the land application site within 6 hours of application.
17.50.809(12)	Pumpings may not be applied at a rate greater than the agronomic rate of the site for crop nitrogen requirement on an annual basis.
17.50.810(1)	Pumpings may not be applied to flooded, frozen, or snow covered ground if the pumpings may enter state waters.
17.50.811(3)	Pumpings may be applied only if the person first performs one of the following vector attraction and pathogen reduction methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Injection below land surface so no significant amount remains on the land surface within one-hour of injection;• Incorporation into the soil surface plow layer within 6 hours of application;• Addition of alkali material so that the pH is raised to and remains at 12 or higher for a period of at least 30 minutes; or,• Management as required by 17.50.810 when the ground is frozen.

The applicant proposes to initially utilize approximately 1.6 acres and then 5 acres upon completion of the sleeving and filling in of the ditch of the James Vaughan property for land application. The acreage will be divided in half and will be rotated on an annual basis, so that parcels used one year will be inactive the next year. This rotation will ensure that over-application does not occur.

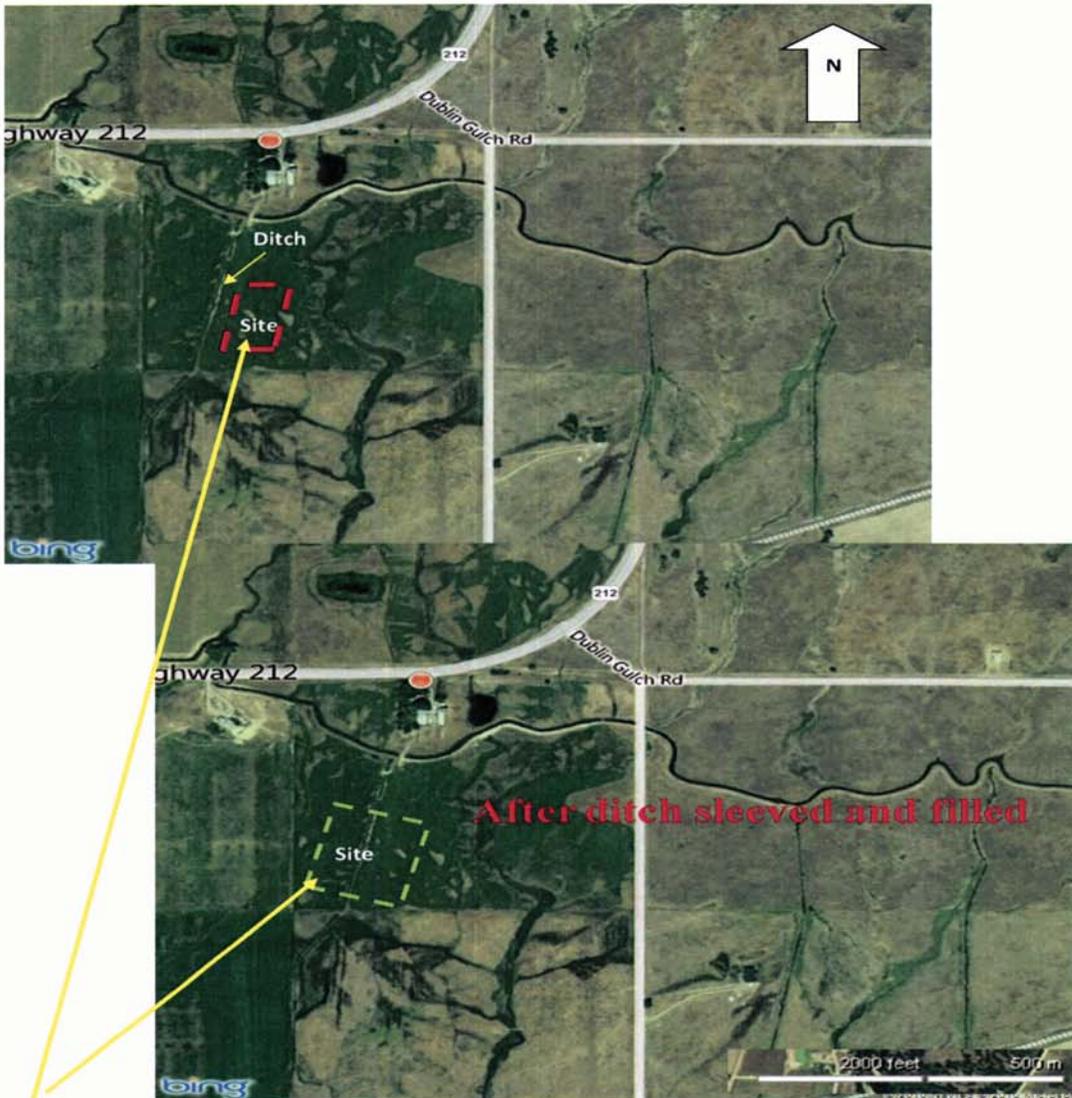


Figure 2: Proposed land application site boundaries

As shown in Figure 2, the proposed site is located greater than 500 feet from any occupied or inhabitable building, greater than 150 feet from a state surface water, greater than 100 feet from any state, federal, county, or city-maintained road, and greater than 100 feet from any drinking water supply.

Site Operation and Maintenance:

Pumpings will be collected from individual and commercial customers and land application will occur at the site on an as needed basis. The septage, portable toilet/vault toilet type waste, and graywater will be land applied using a dispersive mechanism, such as a spreader bar or splash plate. The splash plate or spreader bar does not cause an aerosol of waste to be dispersed into the air, but rather causes the waste to be applied in a wide pattern, rather than a single, narrow, or heavy stream. This is done to ensure that the material is applied evenly in a beneficial manner and not applied in excess of the agronomic rate. In addition, the dispersive mechanism will help minimize the potential for ponding or runoff by causing the material application in a thin, even layer.

As discussed previously, the septage wastes will be alkali-stabilized prior to land application. The pH of the waste will be monitored by the pumper to ensure compliance with the requirement for stabilization. Because alkali-stabilization wastes effectively destroy pathogens and render the materials unappealing to vectors, wastes treated in this manner do not require incorporation into the soil. The licensee is required to maintain records of pH measurements of the waste before they are land applied and remove all non-putrescible litter contained in the septage from the site within 6-hours of application.

In accordance with ARM Title 17, Chapter 50, Sub-chapter 8, wastes will not be land applied in excess of the annual application rate (AAR). The AAR is based upon the use of the nitrogen and other nutrients by the native grasses that require 75 pounds of nitrogen per acre for continued production. This AAR volume is equal to approximately 1.06 inches of liquid per acre. Septage waste will be applied at a rate not to exceed the AAR of 14,423 gallons per acre per year and portable toilet/vault toilet type waste will be applied at a rate not to exceed the calculated AAR of 7,211 gallons per acre per year.

Historical precipitation records show the area receives approximately 13.94 inches of precipitation per year. Most precipitation falls during the months of April, May, and June, while February is the driest month with an average precipitation of only 0.84 inches. For comparison, the average precipitation received during the month of August is close to what would be land applied per acre per year. For the purpose of this analysis, most individual septic tanks are between 1,000 gallons and 1,500 gallons, so waste from 19-28 septic tanks (depending upon their individual volumes) could be land applied on a per acre per year basis. Using a conservative approach that waste from 24 septic tanks could be land applied per acre, each individual septic tank would contribute approximately 0.044 inches of liquid per acre. However, experience shows that most licensed pumpers will land apply, at the most, four tanks per day.

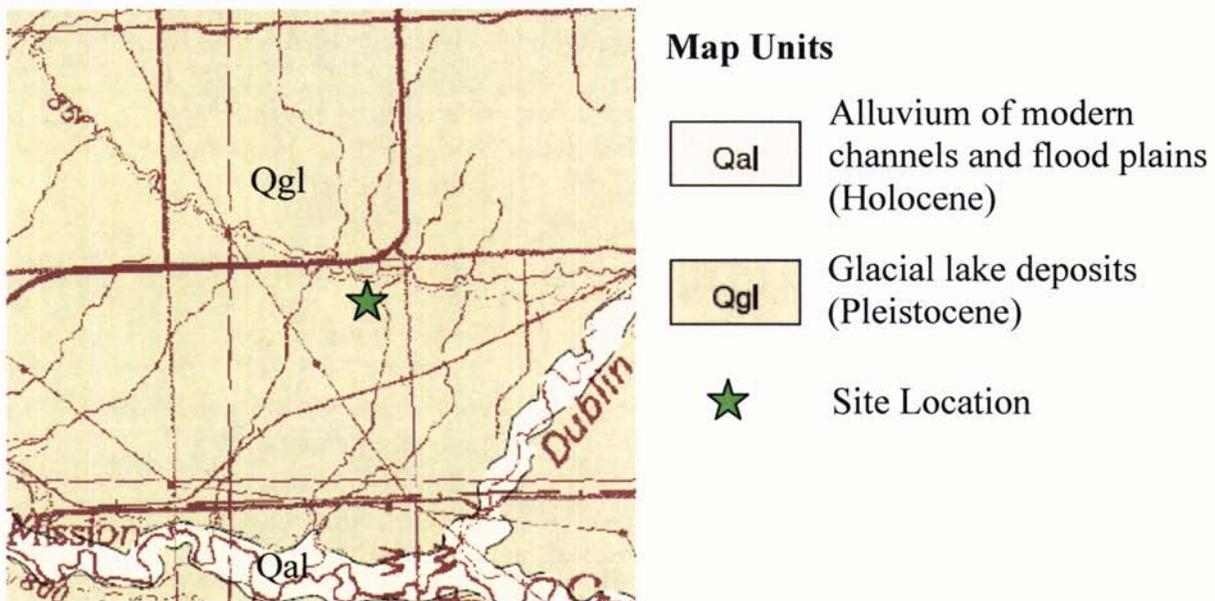
The AAR is based upon the use of the nitrogen and other nutrients by native grasses at the site. The land application site will be divided into equal fields. These fields will be rotated on an annual basis and reseeded with native grasses, so that the sites used one year will be inactive the next year, thereby allowing the vegetation to utilize the nitrogen and other nutrients added from the land application process.

The septage, portable toilet/vault toilet type waste, and graywater will be alkali-stabilization land applied, and incorporated into the soil. A disc or harrow will be used within 6 hours of application and all non-putrescible litter contained in the septage will be removed from the site within 6 hours of application. The licensee is required to maintain records of the volumes of waste being land applied. The Department requires the submittal of disposal records from all licensed pumpers on a semi-annual basis. In addition, Department staff regularly inspects land application sites for compliance with the site specific requirements and the laws and rules governing land application.

General Geology and Hydrogeology:

The land application site is located on the Quaternary glacial lake deposits (Qgl) (Figure 3) in the southwest Mission Valley. The glacial lake deposits consist of silty and clayey gravels interbedded with laterally extensive laminated silt and clay units deposited by glacial Lake Missoula during the Pleistocene. These glacial lake deposits are approximately 200 to 300 feet thick near the site and are underlain by coarser sediments consisting of clayey sand and gravel. The sedimentary deposits are underlain by middle Proterozoic metamorphic bedrock.

Figure 3: Geology



Wells in the area around the land application site are typically 200 to 400 feet deep and are completed in the coarser sedimentary deposits. These wells typically yield from 30 to 100 gallons per minute and have static water levels of 50 to 170 feet below ground surface. A well located approximately one half mile southwest of the site is completed in the glacial lake deposits at a depth of 60 feet. This well yields two gallons per minute and has a static water level of 30 feet below ground surface.

The soil types near the land application site are classified as the Ronan silty clay loam, 2-4 percent slopes and 4-8 percent slopes, and the Irvine silty clay, 8-15 percent slopes (Figure 4). The soil in the area proposed for land application is the Ronan silty clay loam, 2-4 percent slopes. The top few inches of this soil is a silty clay loam which is underlain by clay deeper in the soil profile. The Ronan silty clay loam is well drained with a moderate available water capacity and very low to moderately low permeability. The typical depth to water table for this soil is greater than 80 inches below the surface.

The low permeability clay in the Ronan silty clay loam gives this soil very limited suitability for land application of septage because liquids applied to the surface cannot infiltrate into the soil and tend to accumulate at or near the surface of the soil. Due to this limited permeability, septage should be applied at a decreased annual rate to reduce the risk of runoff.

Figure 4: Soils



Map Units

- 79 Irvine silty clay, 8-15% slopes
- 142 Ronan silty clay loam, 2-4% slopes
- 143 Ronan silty clay loam, 4-8% slopes
-  Site Location

Roles and Responsibilities:

The Department's Solid Waste Section is responsible for ensuring activities proposed under the Solid Waste Management Act are in compliance with the Act and with other State and Federal regulations. A land application site must be first approved by the county in which it is located, and then by the Department's Solid Waste Section, prior to being added to the license. Each licensee is responsible for following the Administrative Rules of Montana for Cesspool, Septic Tank and Privy Cleaners and other restrictions and requirements put in place by the county in which the land application site is located. Sites not approved by the county or local government authority are not approved by the Department.

ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Description and analysis of reasonable alternatives whenever alternatives are reasonably available or prudent to consider:

The Department considered the following alternatives in the preparation of this EA:

Alternative A – No Action: Under the “no-action” alternative, the Department would not license the land application site as proposed because the applicant chose to withdraw its application. As a result, the applicant will be required to obtain the required approval for an alternative site.

Alternative B – Approve the Site: Approve the use of the land application site. Several factors support the viability of this option:

1. This site meets all of the requirements of the Septage Disposal – Licensure (SDL) law. The site soils, slope, depth to ground water, approvals, and setback requirements have been met;
2. The site is fenced with access controlled by two gates; and,
3. All activities will be performed in accordance with an approved Operation and Maintenance Plan (O & M Plan), so the effects on human health and the environment are minimized.

Alternative C – Deny the Site: Under this alternative, the Department would deny the land application site as proposed. The site fails to meet the requirements of the SDL. As a result, the applicant will be required to obtain the required approval for an alternative site.

BASIS OF THIS EVALUATION:

Based on the information provided and Department’s research on the area surrounding the proposed land application site, the potential environmental impacts of Alternative B were evaluated for the proposed project. The results of the Department’s evaluation are summarized in the Appendix.

FINDINGS:

The Department finds that there would be little or no impacts to the physical and human environment if the septage, portable toilet/vault toilet type waste, and graywater are treated in a manner consistent with the rules and regulations. Therefore, an EA is the appropriate level of analysis and an Environmental Impact Statement is not needed. This treatment option is a beneficial reuse of a waste product.

RECOMMENDATION:

The recommendation of the Department is to distribute the EA and request comments from the public regarding the proposed land application site.

EVALUATION OF MITIGATION, STIPULATIONS, AND OTHER CONTROLS ENFORCEABLE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OR ANOTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY:

The proposed land application site and O & M plan must meet the requirements of the Montana Septage Disposal-Licensure law, Air and Water Quality Acts and other Montana environmental laws and regulations as well as County ordinances. Obtaining the necessary approvals and remaining in compliance with these laws and regulations should minimize any adverse environmental effects. The required approvals are given by the Department after appropriate review of complete submittals, unless specified otherwise. The licensee will operate the site under the guidelines of the approved O & M Plan. Failure to operate within the constraints of the approved O & M Plan will result in Department Enforcement action which may include penalties and withdrawal of the site.

In accordance with ARM 17.50.809(12) and 17.50.816(6), the septage type waste may be applied at a rate not to exceed the calculated AAR which has been reduced based on soil characteristic at the site. The annual rate calculation is determined to prevent the over application of nitrogen in excess of crop needs and its potential movement through soil to groundwater. Based upon the stand of native grasses on site, the AAR for the James Vaughan property is calculated to be 14,423 gallons per acre per year for septage type waste and 7,211 gallons per acre per year for portable toilet\vault toilet type waste. The AAR is based upon the use of the nitrogen and other nutrients in the waste by the native grasses that require 75 pounds of nitrogen per acre for continued production.

Other groups or agencies contacted or which may have over-lapping jurisdiction:

Lake County Health Department

Individuals or groups contributing to this EA:

Mr. James Vaughan/Any Time Septic & Porta-Potty

Mr. Martin Van Oort/Solid Waste Program Hydrogeologist

Montana Natural Heritage Program

Montana Historical Society State Historic Preservation Office

Natural Resource Information System

Lonn, J.D., Smith, L.N., McCulloch, R.B., 2007, Geologic map of the Plains 30' x 60' quadrangle, western Montana, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology: Open-File Report 554, 43 p., 1 sheet(s), 1:100,000.

Montana Tech of the University of Montana, 2010, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Groundwater Information Center, <http://mbmgwic.mtech.edu/>

United States Department of Agriculture, 2010, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey, <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>

EA prepared by:

Renai Hill - DEQ Permitting and Compliance Division, Waste and Underground Tank Management Bureau, Solid Waste Program

Date: April 19, 2011

APPENDIX

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS RELATED TO THE PROPOSED FACILITY

This section evaluates potential environmental effects that may occur if the land application site is licensed. **Bolded headings I and II** corresponds to Tables 1 and 2. The number on each of the underlined resource headings corresponds to one of the resources listed in the tables. Generally, only those resources potentially affected by the proposal are discussed. If there is no effect on a resource, it may not be mentioned in the appendix.

Direct and indirect impacts are those effects that occur in or near the proposed project area and might extend over time. Often, the distinction between direct and indirect effects is difficult to define, thus in the following discussion, impact or effect means both types of effects.

Cumulative impacts are restricted to the net effects of the proposed project because no other known projects are proposed in this area. Secondary impacts are induced by a direct impact and occur at a later time or distance from the triggering action. No secondary impacts are expected.

Table 1 - IMPACTS TO THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>		Major	Moderate	Minor	None	Unknown	Attached
1. TOPOGRAPHY: Are there unusual geologic features?					✓		
Will the surface features be changed?					✓		
2. GEOLOGY & SOIL QUALITY, STABILITY & MOISTURE: Are fragile, compactible, or unstable soils present?					✓		
Are there special reclamation considerations?					✓		
3. WATER QUALITY, QUANTITY & DISTRIBUTION: Are important surface or ground water resources present?					✓		
Is there potential for violation of ambient water quality standards, drinking water maximum contaminant levels, or degradation of water quality?					✓		
4. AIR QUALITY: Will pollutants or particulate be produced?					✓		
Is the project influenced by air quality regulations or zones (Class I airshed)?					✓		
5. DEMANDS ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES OR LAND, WATER, AIR OR ENERGY: Will the project use resources that are limited in the area?					✓		
Are there other activities nearby that will affect the project?					✓		
6. IMPACTS ON OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES: Are there other studies, plans or projects on this tract?					✓		
7. TERRESTRIAL, AVIAN, AND AQUATIC LIFE AND HABITATS: Is there substantial use of the area by important wildlife, birds, or fish?				✓			✓
8. VEGETATION COVER, QUANTITY & QUALITY: Will vegetative communities be permanently altered?				✓			✓
Are any rare plants or cover types present?					✓		
9. UNIQUE, ENDANGERED, FRAGILE OR LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES: Are any federally listed threatened or endangered species or identified habitat present?				✓			✓
Any wetlands?					✓		
Any species of special concern?				✓			✓
10. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE: Are any historical, archaeological, or paleontological resources present?					✓		✓
11. AESTHETICS: Is the project on a prominent topographical feature?					✓		
Will it be visible from populated or scenic areas?					✓		
Will there be excessive noise, light, or odors?					✓		
12. AGRICULTURE: Will grazing lands, irrigation waters or crop production be affected?				✓			✓

CUMULATIVE AND SECONDARY IMPACTS — The cumulative impacts from the proposed approval and licensure of the land application site are minor. The land application parcels will be rotated to facilitate the use of the nitrogen and other land applied nutrients for the production of native grasses. There are no recognized secondary impacts.

I. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED LAND APPLICATION SITE ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS (See Table 1)

7. Terrestrial, Avian, and Aquatic Life and Habitats

There are no wetlands or permanent surface water bodies located on the proposed site. Because no continuously active aquatic systems exist within the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there is any significant aquatic life or habitat anywhere on the site. Therefore, the impact to aquatic species is negligible. There was no intensive survey performed to study the presence of or impact to terrestrial or avian species within the land application site. However, there is adequate acreage of similar habitat available in the vicinity of the site to accommodate any species that may be forced to relocate. Consequently, any terrestrial or avian species will likely relocate to the adjacent locations.

8. Vegetation Cover, Quantity & Quality

The pumpings will be land applied to the ground surface using annual application rates (AAR) for those wastes. This will ensure that over application does not occur and that the native grass grown on the site can use the nitrogen being land applied. Land application sites are rotated on an annual basis to facilitate the production of crops/grasses that will utilize the nitrogen and other nutrients contained in the waste. The impacts on vegetative cover due to the proposed land application of septage type waste at this site will be minor.

9. Unique, Endangered, Fragile, Or Limited Environmental Resources

A search of the Montana Natural Heritage Program indicated the Bald Eagle, Grasshopper Sparrow Townsend's big-eared Bat, Gray Wolf, and Bison are listed as sensitive within a 5 mile radius of the site. There are no wetlands or permanent surface water bodies located on the proposed site. In addition, no intensive site survey was conducted to study the presence of or impact to sensitive, unique, endangered, or fragile species within or adjacent to the proposed land application site. Therefore, due to the sparse development and human population adjacent to the proposed site, there is adequate acreage of similar habitat available in the vicinity to accommodate any species that may be forced to relocate.

10. Historical and Archaeological Site

A cultural resource file search was conducted for the site. Records indicate there have been no previously recorded sites within Section 25, T19N, R21W. The State Historic Preservation Office feels as long as no disturbance or alteration to structures over fifty years of age that there is a low likelihood cultural properties will be impacted and therefore a cultural resource inventory is unwarranted at this time. However, should structures need to be altered or if cultural materials are inadvertently discovered during this project, the State Historic Preservation Office should be contacted and the site investigated.

12. Agriculture

Agricultural activities in the area consist primarily of grazing lands, farmstead ag land, tillable irrigated land, and non-qualified ag land. The pumpings from the pumper business will be land applied to the ground surface using annual application rates (AAR) for those wastes. At this site, septage type waste will be applied at a rate not to exceed 14,423 gallons per acre per year and portable toilet\vault toilet type waste will be applied at a rate not to exceed the calculated AAR of 7,211 gallons per acre per year. This will ensure that over application does not occur and that the native grass grown on the site can use the nitrogen being land applied. Land application sites are rotated on an annual basis to facilitate the production of crops/grasses that will utilize the nitrogen and other nutrients contained in the waste. The impacts on agricultural production due to the proposed land application of septage type waste at this site will be minor.

Table 2 - IMPACTS TO THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT		Major	Moderate	Minor	None	Unknown	Attached
1. SOCIAL STRUCTURES & MORES: Is some disruption of native or traditional lifestyles or communities possible?					✓		
2. CULTURAL UNIQUENESS & DIVERSITY: Will the action cause a shift in some unique quality of the area?					✓		
3. DENSITY & DISTRIBUTION OR POPULATION & HOUSING: Will the project add to the population and require additional housing?					✓		
4. HUMAN HEALTH & SAFETY: Will this project add to health and safety risks in the area?					✓		✓
5. COMMUNITY & PERSONAL INCOME: Will the facility generate or degrade income?					✓		
6. QUANTITY & DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT: Will the project create, move or eliminate jobs? If so, estimate number.					✓		
7. LOCAL & STATE TAX BASE REVENUES: Will the project create or eliminate tax revenue?					✓		
8. DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES: Will substantial traffic be added to existing roads? Will other services (fire protection, police, schools, etc.) be needed?					✓		✓
9. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, & AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES & PRODUCTION: Will the project add to or alter these activities?					✓		
10. ACCESS TO & QUALITY OF RECREATIONAL & WILDERNESS ACTIVITIES: Are wilderness or recreational areas nearby or accessed through this tract? Is there recreational potential within the tract?					✓		
11. LOCALLY ADOPTED ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS & GOALS: Are there state, county, city, USFS, BLM, tribal, etc., zoning or management plans in effect?					✓		
12. TRANSPORTATION: Will the project affect local transportation networks and traffic flows?					✓		✓

CUMULATIVE AND SECONDARY IMPACTS — There are no cumulative impacts recognized from the applicant's use of the proposed land application site. There are no recognized secondary impacts.

II. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED LAND APPLICATION SITE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS (See Table 2)

4. Human Health & Safety

The septage, portable toilet/vault toilet type waste, and graywater will be applied at the site on an as needed basis, alkali-stabilization, and tilled within 6 hours of application. There are no health or safety issues of concern with this type of waste when applied in accordance with the laws and rules of Montana.

8. Demand for Government Services

The local Health Department and DEQ will conduct periodic inspections at the site. No additional government services will be required.

12. Transportation

The land application site will be used on an as needed basis. The one pumper business proposing to use this site resides on the property and will not cause a significant increase in traffic on the roadway.